

THE AUGUST MAGAZINES.

"LIPPINCOTT'S." The August number of Lippincott's Magazine has the following articles:—"Southern Society;" "Amy's Lover," a story, by Florence Marryat; "The One Sweet Thing That is Lost to Me," a poem, by Howard Glyndon; "The Virginia Tourist," part III, profusely illustrated, by Edward A. Pollard; "The Emperor Alexander;" "The Old Book-shops of London and Paris;" "Sir Harry Hotspur of Humblethwaite," a novel, part IV, by Anthony Trollope; "On the Hypothesis of Evolution," part II, by Prof. Edward D. Cope; "Our Castles," by Edward Spencer; "The Hungry Heart;" "The Dominican Republic and Annexation," by H. Hargrave; "Noncarra's Bad Luck;" "The Island of Time," a poem; "Our Monthly Gossip;" "Literature of the Day."

We make these extracts from the paper on "Southern Society."—For as yet there is no peace in Southern society. Factions contend for to a full flame, and require much time to calm down and to change into gentler feelings; and with sadness and sorrow it must be confessed there has been no oil and no wine poured into the wounds of the conquered. Accustomed to act with the liberality and generosity which are so often found combined with hasty passions and impetuous action, the people of the South expected the same from others, and were disappointed; they fancied—whether rightly or wrongly—does not matter so long as the feeling was there, that the purpose was not only to subdue their strong arms, but to crush their spirits and to break their hearts: the bread they asked for at a brother's hand looked to them like a stone, and the fish that was offered like a serpent; and the waters of bitterness rose in their hearts higher and higher. And yet they were silent. They had surrendered, and they kept their parole; they had promised to be of the Union, and they obeyed its laws: in sorrowful silence they did all they were required to do and bore all that was laid upon them. The heart knoweth its own bitterness, and they cared not to lament aloud.

But where men and women, old and young, go about with such burdens weighing upon their souls, with a grief gnawing at their heartstrings, society cannot be joyous, it cannot be healthy. The simple pleasures of rural life are gone forever where there is no peace of mind; and how can the cheerful farmer of former days look with pleasure upon his impoverished homestead, worked by hired laborers, burdened with heavy mortgages and taxed almost beyond endurance? The simple, happy life of the city has departed, and in its place, a restless desire for high-wrought amusement, and an utter disregard for health and real comfort, have taken its place. The sting of poverty at home and the sight of great wealth at the North, the desire to enjoy life once more and to drown the heaviest sorrows of the past, have led to an insane haste to be rich, which has rendered social enjoyment almost impossible. Where so much has been lost, the paltry remainder is readily flung after it into the abyss, and where life becomes a lottery, prudence is laid aside and conscience but too often hidden to be silent.

Southern society still consists of the same elements which before the war made it so dear to its members, and so attractive to foreigners. It will be different when the present generation has died out, but as yet we meet the same large-hearted land-owner, the same gentle and discreet matron, and the same happy, thoughtless children of old. Yet the spirit that animated them all has changed sadly; they have all grown wiser in their generation; their hearts are no longer so open, their hands no longer so ready to grasp yours with hearty kindness, their minds no longer free from suspicion, simple and straightforward. They have hardened in the fiery furnace; they may make better citizens hereafter; they have already, in many cases, become more industrious, more frugal, more provident; but they are happy no longer. They feel—a few clearly, from their knowledge of men and a power to read the signs of the times, others instinctively, often unconsciously—that a new trial is in store for them, harder in many aspects than war itself. They have to pass through a period of transition, to work out great problems, to adapt their natures to a new order of things—to be, in fact, the pioneers of a new era, and, like the settlers of the Far West, to pay with their lives and their happiness for the success and the welfare of those who come after them.

The greatest of all these problems is the social question, how to reconcile the various forms under which an active, aggressive antagonism presents itself in Southern society? For here lies the danger, the many energy and wedded self-control of the Southern people enable them to face the new elements into an organic whole, to bind up the discordant parts by wise statesmanship and personal forbearance, and to accept wisely inevitable evils in order to force them to produce good, then the South will soon be greater and happier than ever, and rise from the struggle and the suffering with increased power at home and greater respect abroad. But the task is a heavy one—calling, not for great acts of daring, but for a sublime courage, but for the far harder endurance in silence, patient waiting and humble submission to the Divine command: "Be still, and know that I am the Lord!"

It is difficult for a people to sit still when the long-accustomed habit of self-government is suddenly interrupted by the rule of outsiders, who from the very force of circumstances must be without familiarity and without sympathy with their wants and usages. And here was the first bitter antagonism between the native and the foreigner. From the governor to the poor-house steward, every office was filled by one of that class which soon became known all over the country as "carpet-baggers." Many of them were the respectables of the communities on which the sad state of things not unfrequently forced them against their own wishes, and these were met with courtesy and treated respectfully; but the simple fact of their being Northerners, conquerors and rulers raised an impassable gulf between them and their new neighbors. The men mastered the feeling with that facility which alternate political triumphs and defeats naturally engender in republican communities; but the women, always more ready to follow the impulses of the heart than the dictates of reason, would hear of no truce and no peace. With that naive ignorance which, affected or real, is their common prerogative, they classed all the newcomers as Yankees, and refused to meet them in society. They thought this conduct plucky; they called it constancy; above all, they found it so sweet to wound where men had failed, and to inflict pitiless scorn where no other weapon was available. It has been a costly indifference, and bitterly has many a community rued the day on which a commander's heart was stung to the quick by a slight offered to his wife; while not a few fathers have sighed over their inability to control the feelings of some members of their family, when they found that the peace they longed for in public life was not to be obtained even at their own fireside.

In other cases the sentiment of reprobation was well founded, and might have been justified but for the urgent plea of necessity. Violent convulsions, in which society is disturbed to its foundations, are apt to bring to the surface a scum of adventurers and unscrupulous characters, who are eager to extort a reward for their real or pretended services, and who become as annoying and injurious to their friends as they are intolerable to their enemies. Swarms of such locusts settled upon the conquered land, and with the rude ignorance of their class boldly squared their elbows and tried to push their way into society. Need we wonder that they were received with loathing, and that their victims, impoverished, mortified, and plunged into unexpressed grief, shrunk in-

stinctively from the contact? There they were, notwithstanding—these generals and judges, lawyers and preachers, tax-collectors and Bureau agents, whose every act in the performance of their duty was a humiliation of a wound. There could be no common ground in society on which two such hostile classes might meet—the one flushed with victory and clothed with arbitrary power, the other humbled and wounded, and almost despairing. Fortunately, the antagonism has diminished with every year, and good sense on both sides has been productive of good-will. The conquerors have ceased to abuse their brief authority; the conquered have learned to submit to what could not be helped, and even to appreciate whatever deserved respect. Carpet-baggers have been taken by the hand, made at home in many a Southern house, and raised to high stations. Did not Virginia quite recently present the strange spectacle of a New York man vindictive, as Governor, her honor against one of her own sons, who attempted to inflict a new humiliation upon her? The Northern man who makes a fair Southern farm his residence is welcomed in all sincerity, and, thanks to the genial influence of the climate and the character of the people, in a short time feels himself at home among those who are no longer his enemies, but friendly neighbors.

Godey's Lady's Book for August maintains its old reputation with a variety of interesting articles especially designed for the edification of the sex feminine, and numerous illustrations of the latest ideas in fashions. The August number of The Lady's Friend is nicely illustrated with wood and steel engravings, fashion plates, etc., and it presents an excellent series of stories, sketches, poetry, and household receipts that will be appreciated by the ladies. —Arthur's Home Magazine has numerous fashion plates and other illustrations, and an entertaining variety of reading matter suited to the home circle.

The August number of The Children's Hour is filled with pleasantly written stories and sketches suited to the tastes of the younger class of readers. —The Transatlantic, since it has assumed a monthly shape, has commenced a new era of prosperity. The August number, which commences the second volume, has an exceedingly interesting list of short stories and sketches which are admirably adapted for summer reading. Received from Turner & Co. —The Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, send us the latest numbers of The Cornhill Magazine, Temple Bar, London Society, and All the Year Round.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received the following recent publications of Harper & Brothers:—"Free Russia," by William Hepworth Dixon, is a rapid resume of the past and present condition of the Russian empire, with various more or less erudite speculations as to the future. This work is the result of three visits to Russia, in which the greater part of the country has been traversed, and if open to the charge of being superficial, it is at least bright, vigorous, and interesting. Mr. Dixon sees, as the majority of the American people have long seen, beneath the autocratic system of Russia the germ of a great free government; and although some of his facts have been impugned by reviewers on the other side of the Atlantic, it cannot be denied that his work really gives a great deal of just the kind of information about the Russian people that is needed at this juncture, and that, whatever other faults the writer may have, he is never dull or unentertaining. We therefore recommend the work as one that may be read with profit, and as containing much information that American readers especially will be glad to obtain about a nation that is noted for being the warmest admirer and the most steadfast friend we have in the Old World.

The canoe Rob Roy is already a favorite with the public, and those who have been interested in the story of its adventures in European waters will read with pleasure the narrative of "Rob Roy on the Jordan, Nile, Red Sea, and Gennesareth, etc.," as told by J. Macgregor, M. A., who combines in himself the functions of commander and crew. This work, like those which have preceded it, is very much given to the individual glorification of Macgregor. A certain amount of egotism, however, is allowable in an individual who has paddled his own canoe over the rivers and seas of Europe, Asia, and Africa; and leaving out of the question an undoubted charm that a personal narrative of this kind has, the writer possessed unusual opportunities for exploring some almost unexplored regions, and for studying some little known phases of oriental life, and on these accounts alone the record of his cruise is exceedingly entertaining. The book is profusely illustrated, and we recommend it as an exceedingly pleasant reading.

Charles Dickens may be considered as the founder of the school of romance of which Charles Reade and Wilkie Collins are now undoubtedly the greatest living exemplars—a sort of combination of the *utiles* with the *dulces* that, however open to criticism on purely artistic principles, certainly does some good in its day and generation. In the special field of attacking social, political, legal, and other abuses, Dickens has almost been surpassed by his two disciples above named, in vigorous invective at least. If Mr. Charles Reade's last novel, "Put Yourself in His Place," does not crush out tradu-unionism in England, Mr. Wilkie Collins' story of "Man and Wife" will go very far towards exciting public opinion in favor of reforming the marriage laws of England, Ireland, and Scotland so that such outrages as the Yelverton case disclosed will be impossible in the future. "Man and Wife," which was perused with much interest by a multitude of readers while it was being published serially in Harper's Weekly, is a very powerful novel, one of the very best that Mr. Collins has yet produced, although it is less mysterious and involved in its plot than most of his previous works. The author started out with the object of making a thorough exposition of the gross injustice of the present marriage laws of Great Britain, and he has

succeeded in stating the main points of his case with a clearness and force that must bring them home to the public mind. Independently of this, however, the story is one of great interest for its own sake, and to those admirers of Wilkie Collins who have not yet read it we can offer the assurance that they will find good entertainment in its pages.

The Mormons have been written up pretty extensively of late, but we are not aware of any complete history of the "Latter-day Saints" from the time when Jos Smith started his new religion to the present day, when the Mormon question begins to assume a national importance. A work entitled "Life in Utah, or the Mysteries and Crimes of Mormonism," by J. H. Beadle, editor of the Salt Lake Reporter, which has just been issued by the National Publishing Company, No. 26 South Sixth street, will therefore be acceptable to those who wish to become acquainted with the ins and outs of Mormonism. This book is a compilation of facts and fancies, gathered from various sources, and it is not entitled to praise on account of its literary style or the philosophical tone in which it discusses the subject under consideration. It is intended for popular use and is written from a popular standpoint, and with all its demerits, it gives a reasonably complete and faithful account of the rise and progress of Mormonism. Sold to subscribers only.

From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received a cheap paper edition of "Dallas Galbraith," by Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis. This fine American novel achieved much popularity when it originally appeared serially in Lippincott's Magazine, and afterwards when it was published complete. It is a story of strong and peculiar interest—a work such as no novelist of the day but Mrs. Davis could write—and we commend it to the notice of those who have not already made its acquaintance.

The thirty-sixth part of "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia" includes among its most prominent subjects "Life," "Light," "Lime," "Lincoln," "Line," "Literature," "Lithography," "Livingstone," "Lock," "Logic," "Longfellow," and "Louis," under which last title sketches of a great number of distinguished personages of that name are included.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA, CLERK'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1870. In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 7th day of July, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to Create a Loan for a House of Correction," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE To Create a Loan for a House of Correction. Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, for a House of Correction, five hundred thousand dollars; for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates of the loan shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars required. In amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes. Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL. Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, July 7, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to create a loan for a House of Correction;" and the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 7 34t

PATENTS.

OFFICES FOR PROSECUTING Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries, FOREST BUILDING, 119 S. FOURTH ST., Philad., AND MARBLE BUILDINGS, SEVENTH STREET, above F, (Opposite U. S. Patent Office), WASHINGTON, D. C. H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents. O. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law. Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office Philadelphia. 10 mws

U. S. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1870. On the petition of HARVEY B. INGHAM, of Campdown, Pa., praying for the extension of a Patent granted to him on the 28th day of October, 1859, for an improvement in Sinter Machines, it is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 27th day of September next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 7th day of October next, and that said petition be heard on the 19th day of October next. Any person may oppose this extension. SAMUEL S. FISHER, Commissioner of Patents. 7 13 wst

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable invention just patented, and for the S. O. G. I. F. of dried bread, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT. MUNDY & HOFFMAN, 252 7 13 wst

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We are offering \$200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company AT 82; AND ACCRUED INTEREST. For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of \$1000s, \$500s, and 100s. The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road. The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coa Trade of the Road must come. Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be finished by the middle of the month.

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Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company Offer \$1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a First and Only Mortgage. The Bonds are issued in \$1000s, \$500s and \$200s. The Compons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October. Free of State and United States Taxes. The price at present is 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

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